

ASSOCIATED PRESS
Leased Wire
DAY AND NIGHT REPORTS.
WEATHER FORECAST.
Unsettled tonight and Sunday,
probably showers; cooler Sunday.

The Colonel Warns Opponents Before Sailing For South America.

WILL NOT RETURN TO REPUBLICAN PARTY

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Theodore Roosevelt after warning his political opponents that the fight has only begun and that he would not abandon the principles to which "we progressives are pledged," set out today on a long journey to South America.

The sailing of the Lamport and Holt line steamship Van Dyck on which he had booked passage, for South America, was timed for 1 o'clock, but he and his party were still early with final preparations for embarking, and many of the Progressive party leaders who tendered him a great farewell dinner at the New York Hotel tonight, arranged to be on hand to give him a good send-off at the foot of Montague street, Brooklyn.

Penetrating Interior Brazil.
Like his east Africa trip, the South American journey is undertaken with the colonel proposing to make it one of many aspects of his "big game" of South America. His chief interest probably lies in the proposed penetration of the interior of Brazil with a party of fellow naturalists, under the auspices of the American museum of natural history, but the earlier part of the trip will be devoted to addresses on American democracy, which he has been invited to deliver before universities and other bodies. A trip into Patagonia to visit an out of the way mission, and two crossings of the continent to Santiago de Chile and back to Buenos Aires will be other features of his journey.

Those who prepared to embark with him today were Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Margaret Roosevelt, who will make the journey with him, and Mr. Anthony Plaza, the police explorer, who has charge of the expedition's equipment. Mr. J. K. Chubb, and Leo L. Miller, naturalists, Frank Harper, colonel Roosevelt's secretary and the Rev. Father John Augustine Zahn, provincial of the order of the Holy Cross, former field companion of the colonel.

Warning Opponents.
Addressing some 200 men and women at last night's dinner, the colonel said that he was apparently about to put a quietus on published reports that he intended to return to the Republican party.

"I warn my opponents that the fight has only begun," he said, his voice breaking in his earnestness. "I will never abandon the principles to which we progressives have pledged ourselves."

Waving his handkerchiefs and hankies, the colonel jumped to his feet and uttered a few words of farewell. His best endeavor, he said, would be extended upon his return toward the rebuilding of the party. The party was the firm determination of the rank and file as well as the leaders to preserve its political entity, its solidity and integrity.

Will Enter Campaign.
Speaking of the work he had mapped out for himself on his return, Col. Roosevelt said:

"We shall enter undaunted as a national party on another national campaign."

The colonel said he never would rest content until he had seen the principles of the Progressive party put in practical operation by the country.

LUCERO SENTENCED ON BRIBERY CHARGE

Member of New Mexico Assembly Is Granted an Appeal and Given His Liberty on \$2500 Bond.

Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 4.—Following the overruling of a motion for a new trial, Judge E. L. Hughes, of the district court, sentenced Jose P. Lucero, member of the state assembly from Rio Arriba county to serve in the penitentiary for 18 months in the state penitentiary. Lucero was convicted of having solicited a bribe in return for his vote in the material election in 1912.

An appeal to the supreme court was granted and Lucero given his liberty on \$2500 bond. Three co-defendants, indicted jointly with Lucero for the same offense, remain to be tried.

ARMY ORDERS MAKE CHANGES IN CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY

Washington, D. C., Oct. 4.—Capt. Joseph E. Custer, commanding the Fourth cavalry and Capt. Varian from the Fourth to the Ninth cavalry.

By direction of the present, Capt. Wm. S. Wood, Second field artillery, is detailed for service in quartermaster corps, vice Capt. Raymond W. Briggs, quartermaster corps, relieved and assigned to Second artillery.

MEXICAN IS FINED FOR MAKING TOO ARDENT LOVE

Douglas, Ariz., Oct. 4.—Victor Moreno, a Mexican, received a sentence of 100 days on the city streets as the result of too ardently pressing his suit for the hand of Amanda Gonzales. The woman stated in court that she hesitated to have anything to do with him but he, not satisfied that her no did not mean yes, knocked down her front door in order to find out.

CHILD KILLED WHEN SHE BEGS FOR WATER

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The battered body of a fair haired little girl—killed by a blow on the head, it is alleged, when she begged for water at night—a notorious Italian gunman, as her slayer.

The child's body was brought to the morgue in a macaroni box by Joseph Pasqua, an undertaker, who told a tale of having been coerced at a pistol's point to go to the man's flat and remove the body. In the flat he saw a blonde woman, weeping. When the detectives reached the flat later she was gone, and with her the gunman. The theory advanced was that the little girl had been kidnapped and was being held for ransom. There is no police record, however, of a child of that description being missing.

The undertaker was held today, pending further investigation of the matter. He says the gunman told him that he had hit the child as she asked for a drink of water.

EL PASO MADE FREE PORT BY DILL

Tariff Measure Benefits the City by Allowing Free Cattle and Lumber.

ENLARGEMENT OF MILLS PROBABLE

EL PASO is now a free port for the entry of cattle and lumber, the two commodities which make up the bulk of the business through the local custom house.

With the signing of the tariff measure by the president at 9 o'clock last night, cattle and lumber were placed on the free list, horses and mules were entered at a lower rate of duty, and blankets, beans and vegetables were greatly reduced by the automatic action of the new tariff law.

Cobb Is Notified.
A telegram from the treasury department was received by collector Z. L. Cobb Saturday morning instructing him to place the new tariff law in effect on Saturday. The collector was instructed to continue to collect duties under the old law until the schedule of the new tariff was received. All duties paid under the old tariff will be refunded as soon as the new schedule is received and the exact amounts of the reductions can be arrived at by the customs force.

To Refund Duties.
To take care of this refund a request will be made upon the treasury department for the refunding of all tariffs paid by the importers under the old law after the new one went into effect Saturday morning. This is the largest estimate ever made by the local custom house for funds for the El Paso port.

Meats Cattle Increase.
The immediate effect of the tariff law will be to stimulate the importation of Mexican cattle. The duty on cattle has been \$2 a head for cattle not over one year old, \$3.75 per head for cattle over one year old, and not valued at more than \$14 a head, and 2 1/2 percent ad valorem for all cattle valued at more than \$14 a head.

Will Enter Campaign.
The Cameron Cattle company has been holding more than 2000 Mexican cattle in bond on the American side of the line until the tariff went into effect. The result of this move will be to save the company \$25,000 in duties. However, the company will have to pay the duties under the old law as soon as the new schedule arrives, for it will be costly for the cattle to be kept here and fed in the meantime.

Mexicans to Benefit.
The cattle industry in Mexico is expected to be better than it has been for some time. With the present demand for cattle, which is greater than the supply, the price is expected to rise to almost any price. The result of the tariff law working in combination with this demand will be to add to the price of the tariff to the Mexican grower's price for his cattle. The Tarzana Cattle company, which is the largest in the head, has been making contracts. It is understood, based upon a price which amounts to the market price of the cattle plus the tariff.

Free Lumber Beneficial.
The effect of the removal of the tariff on lumber will be almost as great as that of the removal of the tariff on cattle. The Pearson plant in El Paso is maintained to work the lumber from the Mexican mills in Madera and Pezuar. The lumber tariff has been from \$1.25 per 1000 feet up, according to the quality. With the removal of this tariff, the Pearson plant here will be enabled to produce its lumber at much cheaper than it has been in the past.

Will Increase Pearson's Capacity.
This will mean that the plant here will be increased in size and capacity as the Mexican mills are permitted to run, and El Paso will become one of the woodworking centers of the country, at least as far as the supply of foreign lumber.

Some Entries the Same.
Until the new tariff law schedule is received at the custom house, entries at El Paso as of the removal of the tariff will be made under the old law and there will be no refund on these small amounts. But dutiable goods over \$10 in value must be entered in the formal way and the duty paid, this to be refunded as soon as the schedule comes. In the past the limit of goods upon which the duty might be paid at the bridge was \$5.

Tariffs on Beans Reduced.
The tariff on beans has been reduced by the new law from 45 cents for 60 pounds to 25 cents for the same quantity. Green vegetables have been reduced from 25 cents to 15 cents. Zucchini will be reduced under the schedule for wooden goods, but silk and muslin will be entered in the formal way and the duty paid, this to be refunded as soon as the schedule comes. In the past the limit of goods upon which the duty might be paid at the bridge was \$5.

TUCUMCARI BANK REPORTED NOT HEAVILY INVOLVED

Tucumcari, N. M., Oct. 4.—The First State bank of Tucumcari, which went into the hands of the state bank examiner yesterday, it is said is not badly involved, and probably will pay out. There is said also to be a probability of the institution being bought by northern parties and continued.

Senator Pines in Plot Fight.
The senate judiciary committee room where the recent lobby investigation was held, was the scene of a personal encounter yesterday between senator Pines and a group of lobbyists. Pines, of Missouri, one of the leaders of the investigation, and John McIntyre, said to be a former officer in the National Typhoid League, whose name figured in the correspondence of Martin M. Mulhall, the legislative agent for

Senator Pines in Plot Fight.
The senate judiciary committee room where the recent lobby investigation was held, was the scene of a personal encounter yesterday between senator Pines and a group of lobbyists. Pines, of Missouri, one of the leaders of the investigation, and John McIntyre, said to be a former officer in the National Typhoid League, whose name figured in the correspondence of Martin M. Mulhall, the legislative agent for

Senator Pines in Plot Fight.
The senate judiciary committee room where the recent lobby investigation was held, was the scene of a personal encounter yesterday between senator Pines and a group of lobbyists. Pines, of Missouri, one of the leaders of the investigation, and John McIntyre, said to be a former officer in the National Typhoid League, whose name figured in the correspondence of Martin M. Mulhall, the legislative agent for

Senator Pines in Plot Fight.
The senate judiciary committee room where the recent lobby investigation was held, was the scene of a personal encounter yesterday between senator Pines and a group of lobbyists. Pines, of Missouri, one of the leaders of the investigation, and John McIntyre, said to be a former officer in the National Typhoid League, whose name figured in the correspondence of Martin M. Mulhall, the legislative agent for

Senator Pines in Plot Fight.
The senate judiciary committee room where the recent lobby investigation was held, was the scene of a personal encounter yesterday between senator Pines and a group of lobbyists. Pines, of Missouri, one of the leaders of the investigation, and John McIntyre, said to be a former officer in the National Typhoid League, whose name figured in the correspondence of Martin M. Mulhall, the legislative agent for

Senator Pines in Plot Fight.
The senate judiciary committee room where the recent lobby investigation was held, was the scene of a personal encounter yesterday between senator Pines and a group of lobbyists. Pines, of Missouri, one of the leaders of the investigation, and John McIntyre, said to be a former officer in the National Typhoid League, whose name figured in the correspondence of Martin M. Mulhall, the legislative agent for

Senator Pines in Plot Fight.
The senate judiciary committee room where the recent lobby investigation was held, was the scene of a personal encounter yesterday between senator Pines and a group of lobbyists. Pines, of Missouri, one of the leaders of the investigation, and John McIntyre, said to be a former officer in the National Typhoid League, whose name figured in the correspondence of Martin M. Mulhall, the legislative agent for

Senator Pines in Plot Fight.
The senate judiciary committee room where the recent lobby investigation was held, was the scene of a personal encounter yesterday between senator Pines and a group of lobbyists. Pines, of Missouri, one of the leaders of the investigation, and John McIntyre, said to be a former officer in the National Typhoid League, whose name figured in the correspondence of Martin M. Mulhall, the legislative agent for

"MILLIONTH" MAP TO BE MARVEL

Even the Smallest Villages and Streams Are to Be Shown.

UNIFORM STYLE TO BE EMPLOYED

(By Frederic J. Hankin.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—The United States geological survey now has ready for distribution the first sheet of the American series of the great international map of the world so long desired. This sheet includes a part of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, all of Rhode Island and a little of New Scotland. It has been referred to as the Boston map because it centers around that city. This sheet is the beginning of the much talked of "Millionth Map" which eventually will include the entire world. It will be made upon the scale of one inch upon the map representing one million inches upon the surface of the earth, hence its name. The task of compiling this great world map is enormous, but it is being divided between the different nations.

Maps Lack Proportion.
Few persons have any accurate idea of the proportion in size of one state or country to another. The map of the United States is printed on a scale of one inch upon the map representing one million inches upon the surface of the earth. Hence its name. The task of compiling this great world map is enormous, but it is being divided between the different nations.

France Looks as Big as Texas.
The same difficulty exists in regard to maps of other countries. France covers about four-fifths as much territory as Texas, but few maps now in circulation give that impression to the student. The new international Millionth Map will have every country represented upon the same scale and an inch will indicate about sixteen miles. The map is being compiled by the United States geological survey, and the first sheet is now ready for distribution.

Uniform Standard Adopted.
The proposition for a uniform standard world map was first presented to the International Geographic Congress, held in Berlin in 1891, by Professor Albert Penck, then of the University of Vienna. The congress approved and appointed a committee of 20, representing 10 nations, to formulate plans for such a map. The committee reported in 1895. No definite action was taken but the committee was at least able to give the members of the congress the approval of several governments. In 1900 the congress met in Berlin and the matter was again taken up. The committee reported in 1905. No definite action was taken but the committee was at least able to give the members of the congress the approval of several governments. In 1900 the congress met in Berlin and the matter was again taken up. The committee reported in 1905. No definite action was taken but the committee was at least able to give the members of the congress the approval of several governments.

United States Starts Work.
In the meantime all of the countries were working upon improved maps for different parts of the world and a number of maps were published which were based upon the 1:1,000,000 scale. In 1904, when the geographic congress was held in Washington, great progress had been made. Professor Penck pointed out that there was a good map of North or South America or even the United States, such as a student or traveler desired. He urged this nation to do what Great Britain is doing for Africa, by preparing a map upon the 1:1,000,000 scale.

Part of International Map.
At a recent session of the Gannett United States geological survey, prepared a number of maps designed to be a part of an international map. Mr. C. D. Walcott, president of the survey, sent a resolution to the next geographic congress asking for the appointment of a committee to work out the essential details for undertaking the preparation of a uniform international map. In 1900 the English government invited Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, Spain, and the United States to send delegates to meet in London for this purpose. All the nations but Japan and Russia agreed to attend. The other countries accepted common principles. At this meeting all differences were overcome and a uniform system of work was agreed upon. It was agreed to accept the Greenwich meridian which was at first thought most desirable, and England agreed that the metric system of measurements

(Continued on page 6)

DAILY RIDDLES

QUESTIONS.
1. What is the best word of command to give a woman crossing a muddy road?
2. Why is a postman in danger of losing his way?
3. Why is a miser a miser?
4. What would Neptune say if the sea were dried up?
5. Why is a horse cleverer than a fox?

Answers will be found under their appropriate numbers scattered throughout the Classified Advertising pages.

POPULATION OF GERMANY CHECKED

Decided Decrease in Birth Rate Is Shown by Census Figures in Year.

DEATH RATE HEAVY AMONG CHILDREN

BERLIN, Germany, Oct. 4.—A decided check in the growth of Germany's population, most alarming to the military upholders of the empire, is shown by the statistics for 1911 which have just been published.

The surplus of births over deaths fell from 879,000 in 1910 to 740,000 in 1911, a shrinkage in the rate of growth of 139,000 or over 15 percent. This marked retardation in the growth of the nation was due to a reduction in the number of births and an increase in the death rate.

Despite an increase in marriages from 498,286 to 512,819 the total number of births for the empire dropped from 1,982,866 in 1910 to 1,927,059 in 1911, while on the other hand, the number of deaths rose from 1,048,723 to 1,187,059, an increase of more than 85,000. This increase in mortality is attributed chiefly to the extraordinary heat and drought, which prevailed during the summer of 1911 and under which infants suffered with particular severity.

Death Rate Among Children.
Almost a third of the deaths, 359,532, during the year were of children under one year old, some 48,900 babies more than in 1910 succumbing to the heat. The death rate for children in their first year rose from 16.3 in 1910 to 19.2 in 1911. The general death rate rose from 19.2 in 1910 to 20.3 in 1911, as against 12.6 in 1910 and 14.9 for 1906. These statistics bring out also the fact that almost 20 percent of the illegitimate died before reaching their first birthday anniversary.

No Report of Casualties.
No report of casualties has been made and it is not known what either side suffered, though reports brought to Jurex by persons who claimed to have been near the scene of the battle when it had started, claimed that both sides lost heavily in the encounter, particularly the force of Gen. Antonio Rojas.

HERNANDEZ TO GET HEARING ON MONDAY

Files Habeas Corpus Proceedings; Governor Orders That He Be Sent to Chihuahua.

Braulio Hernandez will be brought into federal court Monday to appeal for his liberty on a habeas corpus proceeding which has been filed in the United States district court, by S. Gen. Antonio Rojas, of San Antonio, and U. S. Gen. of El Paso. Hernandez is being held as a prisoner of war at Fort Bliss by orders of Gen. H. L. Scott. He was arrested by soldiers when he came from Palomas, Mexico. It is claimed he was with Maximilian Castillo at the time of the capture of the American men for ransom on the Palomas Land and Cattle company's ranches.

Habeas corpus proceeding was filed against Hernandez, governor general Salvador Carranza, of the state of Chihuahua, filed with acting governor Mayes at Austin the necessary papers for the extradition of Hernandez to Mexico under the international treaty which provides that governors of border states may request the extradition of fugitives arrested by soldiers through the customary international channels. The specific charge against Hernandez was that he was a participant in the Carranza rebellion.

NEW POSTMASTER NAMED FOR STATE COLLEGE, N. M.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 4.—E. Carle P. Phelps was today appointed postmaster at State College, and Jeff W. Harlow at Yebo, N. M.

SELL 1000 COWS AND CALVES TO ROSWELL MAN

Gardner Bros. have sold a herd of 1000 head of cows and calves to W. J. Hines, of Roswell, N. M. The cattle are to be delivered on October 10 at Roswell. At present the herd is in Arizona.

FLOOD DEATH LIST IN TEXAS NOW NINE

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 4.—Conditions are materially improved in the sections of southern Texas and western Louisiana where the most numerous victims of the recent heavy rains. With the exception of the recent heavy rains, the situation is improving. The rise in the San Antonio river is slight.

The drowning of one man, Joseph Downs, near Austin, brings the total number of fatalities to nine. Railroad service has resumed to a number of points.

At Gonzales, in southwest Texas, 75 persons were murdered and in need of food. Provisions were floated to them.

FLOOD CAUSES SUFFERING AMONG MEXICAN LAREDO

Laredo, Tex., Oct. 4.—Much suffering has been caused among the Mexican poor here by floods along the Rio Grande. Many hundreds of the river banks have been washed away and there has been no train service into this place for 48 hours. The river is receding.

SERVIANS SCATTER ALBANIAN FORCES

Belgrade, Servia, Oct. 4.—The Albanians are being pushed back all along the line. After desperate fighting the Serbian troops have entered Struga, six miles from Ochrida, having cleared that city and scattered the Albanians, who evidently are at a loss how to escape, their retreat over the river Drin being cut. The damage done by the flood is enormous.

Belgrade is confident the rebellion is over, but the Albanians probably will follow the tactics they adopted under Turkish rule, and attack again as soon as they recoup their forces in the mountains.

CANAVAN SEEKS RELEASE FROM JAIL AT ALBUQUERQUE

Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 4.—Arguments were made before United States Judge W. H. Pope in the federal district court here yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus, sued out by counsel for Stephen Canavan, a wealthy New Mexico wine owner, to secure his release from the county jail at Albuquerque. Canavan has served one and a half years of a two year sentence imposed by district judge H. P. Reynolds at Albuquerque, for contempt of court for refusing to pay Canavan's divorced wife \$2500 alimony. Judge Pope reserved his decision until October 6.

QUEER RELIGIOUS LAW FORCES ABDUCTION OF WOMEN BY LOVERS

STOLEN GRAVES ARE MOST POPULAR

SEOUL, Korea, Oct. 4.—In Korea bachelors take by force the widows they wish to marry. This is a favorite Korean custom, according to Kokubun, chief public procurator of the Korean supreme court.

Influenced by Confucianism, Korean women in general believe that they are morally bound not to marry a second time. On the other hand many men cannot marry on account of the great expense attached to the ceremony. These two conditions have combined to bring about the custom, which is very often nothing more than elopement.

Immediately a woman loses her husband some Don Juan in needy circumstances is certain to undertake her rescue from widowhood. Accompanied by friends he goes to the woman's house at midnight and bears her away. Afterward the marriage is announced at a banquet and nobody blames the abductor or the abducted, who are supposed to be happy for ever afterward.

"Investigation of crime and criminals in Korea by procurator Kokubun, and the tradition of the widow's abduction, led him to study marriage customs in general. These he finds have not been changed by the annexation of the peninsula to Japan.

Koreans Marry Early.
All classes of Koreans marry very early. Not infrequently one meets in Korea boys and girls of 14 or 15 already married. These boys and girls are arranged by their parents, the thing being done with an astrologer. The decision rests with the parents, to whom the parents of a prospective couple go for advice. If the astrologer decides against the pact the matter is dropped. If his advice be favorable, presents are brought to the bride's family and the coming wedding is announced to the actual parties to the alliance.

Girls Kept Secluded.
In Korea, girls are kept confined in "chambers" and are not allowed to go out. They are entirely cut off from society, and consequently are ignorant of the outside world. The announcement is accepted by the prospective bride as heart-breaking news, for she has to leave her own family and join strange people.

On the wedding day she says goodbye to her parents and is carried in a sedan chair covered with a tiger's skin. This the Koreans believe keeps away evil spirits. The bride is only allowed to see her husband for the first time when the wedding ceremony is over. The ceremony is very simple and is enveloped in a thick veil.

A curious social fact about Korea is that the most numerous crimes committed by Koreans are connected in some way with tombs and burials. The Koreans are very superstitious and believe in the power of the dead. They are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains and are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains.

Stolen Graves Are Popular.
The Koreans are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains and are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains.

Stolen Graves Are Popular.
The Koreans are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains and are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains.

Stolen Graves Are Popular.
The Koreans are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains and are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains.

Stolen Graves Are Popular.
The Koreans are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains and are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains.

Stolen Graves Are Popular.
The Koreans are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains and are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains.

Stolen Graves Are Popular.
The Koreans are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains and are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains.

Stolen Graves Are Popular.
The Koreans are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains and are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains.

Stolen Graves Are Popular.
The Koreans are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains and are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains.

Stolen Graves Are Popular.
The Koreans are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains and are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains.

Stolen Graves Are Popular.
The Koreans are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains and are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains.

Stolen Graves Are Popular.
The Koreans are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains and are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains.

Stolen Graves Are Popular.
The Koreans are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains and are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains.

Stolen Graves Are Popular.
The Koreans are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains and are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains.

Stolen Graves Are Popular.
The Koreans are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains and are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains.

Stolen Graves Are Popular.
The Koreans are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains and are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains.

Stolen Graves Are Popular.
The Koreans are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains and are very fond of burying their dead in the mountains.

POPULATION OF GERMANY CHECKED

Decided Decrease in Birth Rate Is Shown by Census Figures in Year.

DEATH RATE HEAVY AMONG CHILDREN

BERLIN, Germany, Oct. 4.—A decided check in the growth of Germany's population, most alarming to the military upholders of the empire, is shown by the statistics for 1911 which have just been published.

The surplus of births over deaths fell from 879,000 in 1910 to 740,000 in 1911, a shrinkage in the rate of growth of 139,000 or over 15 percent. This marked retardation in the growth of the nation was due to a reduction in the number of births and an increase in the death rate.

Despite an increase in marriages from 498,286 to 512,819 the total number of births for the empire dropped from 1,982,866 in 1910 to 1,927,059 in 1911, while on the other hand, the number of deaths rose from 1,048,723 to 1,187,059, an increase of more than 85,000. This increase in mortality is attributed chiefly to the extraordinary heat and drought, which prevailed during the summer of 1911 and under which infants suffered with particular severity.

Death Rate Among Children.
Almost a third of the deaths, 359,532, during the year were of children under one year old, some 48,900 babies more than in 1910 succumbing to the heat. The death rate for children in their first year rose from 16.3 in 1910 to 19.2 in 1911. The general death rate rose from 19.2 in 1910 to 20.3 in 1911, as against 12.6 in 1910 and 14.9 for 1906. These statistics bring out also the fact that almost 20 percent of the illegitimate died before reaching their first birthday anniversary.

No Report of Casualties.
No report of casualties has been made and it is not known what either side suffered, though reports brought to Jurex by persons who claimed to have been near the scene of the battle when it had started, claimed that both sides lost heavily in the encounter, particularly the force of Gen. Antonio Rojas.

HERNANDEZ TO GET HEARING ON MONDAY

Files Habeas Corpus Proceedings; Governor Orders That He Be Sent to Chihuahua.

Braulio Hernandez will be brought into federal court Monday to appeal for his liberty on a habeas corpus proceeding which has been filed in the United States district court, by S. Gen. Antonio Rojas, of San Antonio, and U. S. Gen. of El Paso. Hernandez is being held as a prisoner of war at Fort Bliss by orders of Gen. H. L. Scott. He was arrested by soldiers when he came from Palomas, Mexico. It is claimed he was with Maximilian Castillo at the time of the capture of the American men for ransom on the Palomas Land and Cattle company's ranches.

Habeas corpus proceeding was filed against Hernandez, governor general Salvador Carranza, of the state of Chihuahua, filed with acting governor Mayes at Austin the necessary papers for the extradition of Hernandez to Mexico under the international treaty which provides that governors of border states may request the extradition of fugitives arrested by soldiers through the customary international channels. The specific charge against Hernandez was that he was a participant in the Carranza rebellion.

NEW POSTMASTER NAMED FOR STATE COLLEGE, N. M.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 4.—E. Carle P. Phelps was today appointed postmaster at State College, and Jeff W. Harlow at Yebo, N. M.

SELL 1000 COWS AND CALVES TO ROSWELL MAN

Gardner Bros. have sold a herd of 1000 head of cows and calves to W. J. Hines, of Roswell, N. M. The cattle are to be delivered on October 10 at Roswell. At present the herd is in Arizona.

FLOOD DEATH LIST IN TEXAS NOW NINE

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 4.—Conditions are materially improved in the sections of southern Texas and western Louisiana where the most numerous victims of the recent heavy rains. With the exception of the recent heavy rains, the situation is improving. The rise in the San Antonio river is slight.

The drowning of one man, Joseph Downs, near Austin, brings the total number of fatalities to nine. Railroad service has resumed to a number of points.

At Gonzales, in southwest Texas, 75 persons were murdered and in need of food. Provisions were floated to them.

FLOOD CAUSES SUFFERING AMONG MEXICAN LAREDO

Laredo, Tex., Oct. 4.—Much suffering has been caused among the Mexican poor here by floods along the Rio Grande. Many hundreds of the river banks have been washed away and there has been no train service into this place for 48 hours. The river is receding.

SERVIANS SCATTER ALBANIAN FORCES

Belgrade, Servia, Oct. 4.—The Albanians are being pushed back all along the line. After desperate fighting the Serbian